No. 13,948.

cure Certificates.

Probable Course Which the Anti-

Hanna Combination Will Follow

in Next Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 13.—Col

Charles F. Dick, secretary of the nationa

republican committee, this morning sent

telegrams to all republican nominees for

the legislature who were elected November

2 requesting them to obtain certificates of

heir election at once, for the reason that

there have been rumors that the democrats

in some close counties propose to enjoin

the election officrs from issuing republicans

The Cuyahoga county delegation meets

this afternoon, and it is quite possible that

a resolution pledging the support of the

body to Senator Hanna will be adopted.

This action would place the three anti-

Hanna members of the delegation on rec-

ord. It is not probable that the democrats

of Ohio will take any hand in the fight un-

til the Forakerites have made it apparent

Mr. Hanna cannot be elected. If the anti-

Hanna forces succeed in preventing a

choice for three or four weeks, then the

democrats, it is believed, will undoubtedly

join with them for the election of some

They will justify this disregard for party

lines on the ground that legislation is be-

ing delayed by the deadlock, and that for

the good of the state they sacrificed their

party affiliation. They believe such a claim

will justify their course in the opinion of

MAJ. BUTTERWORTH IMPROVES.

his Daughter Only Fears His Anxiety

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 13.-Maj.

Butterworth is greatly improved this morn-

ing. His temperature is 100, pulse 72 and

Maj. Butterworth's daughter, Mrs. Howe, ent the following telegram to a friend in

this city: "Father resting quietly, Improv-ing slowly, but surely. Have only his am-bition to be up to fear. Will require care-

JUDGE ADAMS' NOVEL DECISION.

Weak Minded Not Entitled to Protec-

tion of the Law.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 13 .- In the

United States circuit court Judge Elmer B.

Adams has caused some surprise by sus

taining a demurrer to an indictment charg-

irg "Prof." J. C. Fay, a medium of this

Evidence against Fay was conclusive, but

ne was discharged by Judge Adams, who

held that any man who was so mentally

dwarfed as to be swindled by the represen-tations of such men as "Prof." Fay he should not be a competent prosecuting wit-

ness in the criminal prosecution of the

INSURGENTS DYNAMITE A TRAIN.

Engineer, Fireman and Ten Others

Killed-Soldiers Injured.

HAVANA, November 13 .- The insurgents

have dynamited and derailed a train run-

ning between Nuevitas, the port of Puerto

Principe, and the city of Puerto Principe, capital of the province of that name. No

further details have been made public.
The force of the explosion overturned the

engine, destroyed several cars, killed the engineer, fireman and ten other persons,

and injured twenty-seven soldiers and pas

WILL HAVE TWO UMPIRES.

National League Will Try to Suppress

Rowdyism.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 13.-

The league this morning adopted the

double umpire system and also adopted a

resolution presented by Mr. Brush of Cin-

cinnati, having for its object the suppres

sion of rowdvism on the part of players.

For indecent or foul language on the field

any player found guilty of this offense after a full hearing will be expelled from

the game forever, and shall not be eligible

SETTLERS' HOMES SAVED.

Decision in Case of Public Lands in

Northern Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, November 13 .- Some time

ago a suit was brought by the Northern Pacific railroad to eject about 800 settlers

in northern Idaho, who had settled upon

lands which the road claimed under its

When the government made the grant to

RUMOR ABOUT MGR. SCHROEDER.

Ohio Catholic Paper Says He Will Go

to Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 13 .- The

Waisenfreund, published by the Josephinum,

a German Roman Catholic college here,

says that Mgr. Schroeder, who recently re-

signed from the chair of theology in the

National Catholic University at Washing-

ten, has been offered a chair in the Jo-

sephinum, and will probably accept.

If so, the paper states, the Josephinum will get the \$50,000 collected for the uni-

St. John Beats the M. A. C.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., November 13 .- St.

John's College defeated the Maryland

Agricultural College at foot ball this morn-

ing by the score of 6 to 4. Whitson made a

touch cown and Blanchard kicked goal for

St. John's, and Speak made a touch down

Rosier Found Guilty.

FREEHOLD, N. J., November 13,-In the

Monmouth county court today James N.

Rosier, colored, was found guilty of mur-

der in the second degree. Rosier killed

David Locker, also colored, whom he sus-pected of criminal intimacy with his wife. The Roslers were living apart at the time

versity at Washington by Catholic societies of America.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ity, using the mails to defraud.

respiration 20. It is believed he is now en

special D'spatch to the Evening Star.

tirely out of danger.

their certificates of election.

one other than Mr. Hanna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

rooms, want a situation or want help, it will pay you to announce the fact in the advertising columns of The Star. They are closely studied by more than three times as many people as read any other paper.

If you want to buy, sell

or exchange anything,

lease property or rent

## ONE YEAR AND A DAY FEARS INJUNCTIONS SIR WILFRID'S VISIT

James Carr Sentenced for Assaulting Rosa Robinson.

THE MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL DENIED

Chief Justice Bingham's Review of the Proceedings.

CARR EVIDENTLY SATISFIED

Chief Justice Bingham, sitting in Criminal Court No. 1, today refused to grant a new trial to James, alias Pat Carr, the young white man who was convicted last month of assaulting little Rosa Robinson last July, with intent to rape her, and sen-



tenced him to be imprisoned in the New Jersey state prison for a year and a day. The penalty provided is imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years, and the imposition of the minimum penalty was somewhat unexpected, the general impression of those who followed the case being that little less than the extreme penalty would be imposed, in view of the fact that Carr escaped conviction on the graver charge-that of rape.

#### The Duty of Jurors.

In disposing of the motion, Chief Justice Bingham referred to the statement he made to the jury as to their duties, remarking that, in admonishing them as to the care they should give the case, he did not, as counsel for the defense claimed, say anything injurious to the defendant's interests, but merely admonished them that, in view of the unfortunately frequent commission of such offenses in this country, they should the more carefully consider the case before them on its own merits, irre-spective of their state of mind. It is the duty of the juries, said the chief justice. to do justice as much to the prosecution as it is to the accused, and he remarked as it is to the accused, and he remarked that too often judges neglect to so impress

tle then briefly reviewed the case, holding that the testimony of the child's mother was held within proper limitations. In imposing sentence Chief Justice Ring. "The crime of which you have been convicted is a fearful one, and one which, I regret to say, is lamentably ex-tensive; one, too, which must soon more extensively claim the attention of the peopie of this country. In your defense can only be offered the excuse of orphaned youth and the falling into bad habits.

It seems to me you have in you that pich will yet make you, after serving your term of imprisonment, a useful cit-izen, provided you so resolve.

In view of your youth, and with the hope that you will appreciate the leniency of the court. I have decided to impose the minimum penalty. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the New Jersey state prison at hard labor for the period of one year and a day."

#### The Leniency of Court. Mr. Jeffords requested the court to make

the sentence run from today instead of making it commence upon the arrival of the prisoner at the penitentiary, but upon objection by Mr. Shillington the chief justice said the usual course would be followed, and declined to make the sentence run from today.

lightness of the sentence was evidently wholly unexpected by Carr, as well as his friends, many of whom were in court. He was led to the cage below with a satisfied smile upon his boyish face. The case, it is understood, will not be appealed.

## JUDGE FEARN'S SUCCESSOR.

Misunderstanding in Regard to the Method of Appointment.

There seems to be a misunderstanding in grant from the government. This land emregard to the nomination of General George brances several hundred thousand acres, S. Batcheller of New York to be a member and is situated in the Coeur D'Alene land of the court of the mixed tribunal at Cairo district, in Kootenai county. Egypt. Some days ago it was rumored that Judge Fearn had resigned on account the read it included every alternate section of ill health and that a vacancy existed. for forty miles back from the line of the The State Department cabled to our consul road, excluding the land held as Indian reservations. When the Indians ceded a large portion of their reservation to the government, the road claimed this, and, general at Cairo and he answered that Judge Fearn had resigned. But from priate letters from Judge Fearn, who is now this country, it has been discovered that under the grant, the case was brought be-fore United States Judge Beatty, who de-Judge Fearn has not yet resigned, although fore United States Judge Beauty, who de he may do so. The court is in recess, and does not meet until February 1, and no vament, and that the settlers were entitled to possession. The attorneys for the road appossession. The attorneys for the road appealed to the circuit court, which has just dismissed the appeal. This action saves the homes of hundreds of Idaho settlers, as the homes of hundreds of Idaho settlers, as eaney will occur until that time. Judge Fearn, since his return to this country, has improved in health, and there is a possibility that he may not resign after all. It all depends upon his health. If he does no further appeal will be taken. resign, he will do so to the khedive of Egypt, by whom he was appointed. It is here that the misunderstanding in

regard to General Batcheller exists. President does not appoint the American member of the mixed tribunal, but simply suggests the name to the khedive, who ca accept or reject it as he desires. The President cannot suggest a name until the khedive notifies him of a vacancy. He has not done this, nor will be do it until Judge Fearn has handed in his resignation. When the rumors of Judge Fearn's resignation and the answer from the consul general at

and the answer from the consul general at Cairo were received at the State Department the President at once selected General Batcheller for the place.
General Batcheller came here from New York and had a consultation with the President, and is willing to allow his name to be suggested to the khedive for appointment. He has already served on this He has already served on this l, resigning in 1885. The President d General Batcheller without consultation with any of the New York fac-tional leaders, and neither Senator Platt nor Mr. Milhoiland knew anything about it until the matter was settled. They have however, both indorsed the Providents however, both indorsed the President's

## SECRETARY ALGER'S ILLNESS

Confined to the House With an Attack of Tonsilitis.

Secretary Alger is confined to his restdence with an attack of tonsilitis, complicated with a bad cold, which may compel him to remain indoors for several days. In the absence of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Gen. Miles is acting as Secre-

Colonel Dick Urges Legislators-Elect to Se-Bering Sea Conferences Were Arranged in London.

THE PREMIER REPRESENTS ENGLAND

Any Treaty Negotiated Must Be With Great Britain.

PROPOSED COMPROMISES

There has been a perfect understanding of the circumstances under which the Canadian officials are in Washington negotiating with representatives of the State Department. The fact that treaties cannot be negotiated between Canada and the United States, but must be with Great Britain, has caused some confusion and uncertainty as to what the status is of the Canadian prime minister and minister of marine in this negotiation, and as to how far these negotiations are official. The fact is that arrangements for the Bering sea conference were fully perfected between Lord Salisbury, Premier Laurier and Mr. John W. Foster in London during the queen's jubilee, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies come here as duly accredited representatives of Great Britain

to treat upon the Bering sea question. Discussing Reciprocity Informally. They do not come with any authority to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, and they are discussing this question of reciprocasy in an unofficial capacity, with the view of ascertaining if there is any common ground upon which the two governments-of Great Britain and the United States—may meet for the formal negotiation of a treaty. As the case is stated with authority, other important questions between the two coun-tries necessarily have a bearing upon the important questions between the two countries necessarily have a bearing upon the Bering sea question, or may affect it one way or the other mere or less directly, and as sensible men, engaged officially in treating on one subject, they are considering and discussing the whole question of the relations between Canada and the United States. The hope is entertained on both States. The hope is entertained on both sides that they will be able to progress so far in an understanding with reference to general reciprocity that at the conclusion of this discussion a commission, with full power, will be appointed for the purpose of

False Report Regarding Farrar. A dispatch has been sent out from Wash-

ington to a number of the Canadian new :papers representing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies are here in conse quence of an arrangement made by Edward Farrar. This statement is causing a great deal of annoyance to those interested in the pending negotiations, for the reason that it is calculated to seriously embarrass the situation. Mr. Farrar, while a man of prominence and distinguished ability in Canada, has been associated with the idea of the annexation of Canada to the United States. Therefore the suggestion that this conference was one of unother these conference was one of unother these conferences. conference was one of unofficial character, brought about at his instigation, would be calculated to excite very strong opposition in Canada to the negotiations, and might

destroy their effect.

It is emphatically denied that Mr. Farrar has anything whatever to do with the meeting here, and it is said that the story was probably prompted by political no-tives, as there is soon to be an election in Canada. The Canadian representatives laughed at the association of Mr. Farrar's name with the conference, and stated most positively that the story was absolutely without foundation, and coined out whole cloth, and it was asserted, as stated whole croth, and it was asserted, as stated above, that the conference was arranged for in London during the jubilee, and had the full sanction of Lord Salisbury.

Reciprocity Conferences. The meetings between the Canadian officlals and Mr. Kasson to talk over reciprocity will probably begin Monday. The time of meeting will depend somewhat on the demands of the Bering sea conference. The reciprocity talk will be one of the several unofficial discussions. If it discloses any basis for mutual action, then the subject may assume an official phase later. Necessarily, a treaty of reciprocity would and Great Britain, as this government can sustain no direct treaty relations with Canada. All that the Canadian officials to do is to take the first step toward subsequent official action by the imperial gov-

President McKinley is favorably disposed toward the establishment of reciprocity trade between the United States and Can-ada. There is a serious purpose on the part of the administration to negotiate a treaty and it is hoped that the negotiations now just begun will result faverably. The question is one very difficult to deal with, and for that reason Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates approach negotiations with this government first on the seal question is fully understood, however, that a broad reciprocity treaty is desired on both sides, and that negotiations will tend in that direction as soon as the way is cleared.

Proposed Compromises. In dealing with the seal question a proposition is presented in which this government is especially interested and with respect to which some consideration is requested of Canada The Canadians seek a relaxation and modification of the slien contract labor law so as not to interfere with the employment in the United States of persons living just over the border in Canada. They want to stand this propo-sition off against the concessions sought for the protection of the seals. They might also grant some accommodation with rela-tion to American miners' privileges within the borders of British Columbia. If anyion it will open the way to a general trade reciprocity. The Canadians would undoubtedly make some concessions to American fishermen and agree to general reciprocity which would give an advantage of free entry or greatly reduced duty on Canadian coal and agricultural products. It is understood that their proposition will not be confined to natural products, where in they would have the greater benefit, but that they would make the creaty broad so as to include manufactures.

The matter has not yet been sufficiently iscussed to fully disclose the ideas on both sides, but the fact that the President is in favor of a reciprocity with Canada irci-cates a policy different from that of former administrations. Mr. McKinley is, of course, fully aware of all that is involved in the way of sacrifice of protection of certain American products along the Canadian border, but is known to be of the opinion that a treaty can be negotiated which will be mutually beneficial to the two countries.

The Canadian Fisheries. It is also stated upon good authority that the Canadians will ask a counter concession in the way of a guarantee for the protection of the northern fisheries in return for any alteration of the sealing turn for any alteration of the sealing regulations to which they may give their consent. They take the position that the fish along the Canadian and New England coasts are as much the property of Canada as are the seals on the Pribyloff Islands the property of the United States, and contend that they have as much right to make demands for the protection of the fish against American fishermen as we have to ask the Canadians to agree to further

restrictions in the matter of killing the seals. Their specific complaint is that while Canadian laws prohibit fishing except within certain seasons, the American laws do not impose corresponding conditions, and that, while the taking of the fish can be prohibited during the closed seasons within their territory, it cannot be controlled outside of these boundaries. Many of the fish which properly belong within Canadian waters are thus picked up out of season by American fishermen.

CAPITAL TRACTION ROAD

Work of Installing the New System to Be Begun Monday.

Temporary Tracks Are to Be Laid at the End of the 14th Street Line.

Monday the actual street work will be begun in installing the underground electric system on the Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street lines of the Capital Traction raliway. Mr. Saxton, the contractor of the street work, will that day have a gang of men at work at the end of the 14th street line putting down a temporary track on one side of the present car tracks. It is proposed to lay about 1,000 feet of this temporary track, so that the cars can be shifted from the present track to the new

It is expected by Mr. Saxton that Tuesday next he will have men at work digging a trench between the present tracks, where will be placed the feed wire ducts. This trench is to be built throughout the entire system, and it is not expected that the work will interfere with the regular travel on one of the tracks. It will be necessary, however, to use the space occupied by the other track for a place to deposit the earth so that it can be hauled away. When the work of d'gging the trench is in full operation Mr. Saxton expects to employ three or four hundred men.

#### Can Use the Conduits.

In one sense the laying of the feed-wire ducts is preliminary to that of installing the new system. Owing to the fact that the existing cable conduit can be utilized the amount of work necessary to be done will be very much reduced. After the feed-wire ducts are in place the contractor expects to put conductor bars in the conduit, along which the plows of the underground trolley will run, and the insulators,

manholes, etc.

The supplies needed for this part of the work have not as yet been received in suffi-cient quantities to make it worth while to undertake just now this branch of the construction, but in order that no time shall be wasted it was decided to build the feed-wire ducts. Nearly afl of the cast iron pipes which will be laid in the trench have been received, and so the work can be pushed on rapidly.

The Feed Wire Ducts, As has been stated, the ducts consist of cast iron pipes from 21/2 to 3 inches in diameter and are lined with cement. These are to be laid side by side in the trench and imbedded in cement, and will carry wires from the power house, which will be tapped at intervals to renew the current which is being transmitted along the con-ductor bars. There will be six of these pipes in the trench, beginning at 15th street and New York avenue, but four will stop at U street and then two will be continued half way up the 14th street hill. In accordance with the policy of the com-pany, as already stated in The Star, pro-vision will be made for furnishing a power match greater than the present extent of the line of the road will require. For in-struce, in the trench which will be con-structed between the tracks, starting from the power house at Georgetown, there will be twenty-two ducts. Iwo of these centinue as far as 15th street and New York avenue, and then, as stated, there will be six going up 14th street. Then six will go as far as 7th street and there will be six more up to the Peace Monumen and two to 4th street east. In the event that it will be necessary to supply power for extensions to the present route, feed

## EX-FOREMAN OYSTER'S CASE.

Civil Service Commissioners Want : Copy of the Charges.

wires can be placed in all these ducts.

The case of Edward W. Oyster, ex-foreman of the specification division of the government printing office, who was lately removed by Public Printer Palmer, is still pending before the civil service commission, to which it was referred by Mr. Oyster several weeks ago. Mr. Oyster is still endeavoring to get a copy of the charges which, it was said, had been preferred against him in accordance with the President's amendment to rule 2. It was largely for the purpose of obtaining a copy of these charges that Mr. Oyster laid his case before the commission. It is understood before the commission. It is understood that the commissioners have requested the public printer to furnish them charges against Mr. Oyster, but have not succeeded

## CAPT. TUTTLE PROTESTS.

He Says That He is Hurrying Repairs on the Bear. Captain Tuttle, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, has sent a telegram to Secre-

tary Gage protesting against the newspaper stories which paint him as lukewarm in the matter of a relief expedition for icebound whalers. Captain Tuttle's telegram follows:

"My views of the situation of the whalers were expressed in my telegram November I am not responsible for the construction newspapers put upon them. I am making every effort to hurry up repairs and have vessel ready at the earliest possible moment. If my efforts are not appreciated and another contrarder sent the ciated and another commander sent to the Bear, I shall consider myself very unjustly "Captain."

### Personal Montion. Judge Advocate General Lieber of the

army is recovering from a severe spell of sickness and expects to be able to resume his duties at the War Department early next week. Lieut. H. O. Dunn of the Lancaster is at

the Army and Navy Club. Ensign J. R. Edie of the New York is a 1015 15th street. Lieut. Commander N. E. Niles of the

Lancaster is at 809 18th street. Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, and Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry, were registered at the War Department to-Mr. W. W. Jefferles of the passenger de

International Navigation Compartment, International Navigation Com-pany, is at the Raleigh.

Rev. Dr. B. L. Whitman, president of Columbian University, left this morning for Philadelphia, where he is to preach in one of the large churches tomorrow.

Mr. F. O. Dufour, formerly of Hyatts-ville, has accepted the position of assistant professor of civil engineering in his alma mater. Lehigh University. Mr. Dufour is, not only now the youngest member of the

not only now the youngest member of the corps of instructors, but is the youngest man to accept a position in the university.

Expert Note-Raiser Caught. Chief Hazen of the secret service has received word from his detectives of the ar-rest at New Bedford, Mass., of a noted and expert note-raiser—Albert Lintner.

## LOOKS FOR ACTION

Representative Fowler Expects Currency Reform Legislation.

AVOIDANCE WOULD BE COWARDICE

Sound Money Men, He Says, Would Unite.

BASIS FOR HIS REASONS

Representative Fowler of New Jersey, who is a member of the House committee on banking and currency, and an acknowledged authority on economic subjects, does not agree with some of his colleagues that the prospect of financial legislation by the Fifty-fifth Congress is hopeless. Mr. Fowler is quite certain that some such legislation will be enacted, and in a brief chat today with a Star reporter he explained in detail his reasons for so thinking. In anxious to see Baltimore city get a new reply to the question, "How do you regard the outlook for legislation this winter on the subject of banking and currency reform?" he said:

"Should I answer that question in the "Should I answer that question in the light of the importance of financial legislation, the mandate of the people to the present Congress, and with due consideration for that intelligence and patriotism which has marked the history of the republican party up to this hour. I would say that there could be no possible doubt about the matter being taken up at once and a sound and comprehensive measure prepared and and comprehensive measure prepared and passed during the present session. A scudied distegard of our currency problem can only spring from political cowardice, which the American people despise and invariably rabula?

### Sound Money Men Would Unite. "Will all the sound money republicans

and democrats favor a well-matured plan?" "Not only would all sound money men of both parties unite upon a proper measure, but they are anxiously waiting for leadership in that direction.' "In what way can you make this plan

satisfactory to the south and southwest, where the silver sentiment is the strong-est?" "The people of the south, southwest, west

and northwest," replied Mr. Fowler, "though vastly rich in resources, have very little wealth in the form of deposits in banks, because whatever they may save at once goes into improvements and little into the form of accumulation of money. For this reason they are the greatest sufferers from our present faulty system of cur-retcy. From my own intimate knowl-edge of the conditions existing throughout these regions I am confident that a sound system of credit currency would correspond these regions I am confident that a sound system of credit currency would command a large majority of the representatives and senators who today are advocates of silver upon the ground that it would give them more money. The fact is the great majority of the people care nothing for silver for its own sake, but are using the ver for its own sake, but are using the free sliver cry as a means to an end, tbinking that it will give them more money and thereby facilitate the exchange of their products for those things they need. If these people could secure a me-dium of exchange created out of their own wealth—their cattle, their cotton, their manu-corn, their wheat, their wool, their manu-factures—which differ from silver only in being a vested form of wealth, they would at once realize that they could carry wealth-their would at once realize that they could carry
the products of their toil at little expense
until the most advantageous time should
arise for their disposition, and when that
time arrived exchange them for the things
they needed at little cost, they would have
no occasion to support the free coinage of
silver or any other heresy that calls for
the arbitrary making of money. It is the
want of proper means for the distribution
of our products and the great inequality
in the rates of interest growing out of our
present currency methods that is the
source of most, if not all, of our complaints."

Probable Action of the House. "You think, then, that the House at least is likely to pass such a bill as the commission may formulate, notwithstanding saveral members have been quoted as regarding the outlook as unpromising?"

"If the commission should prepare measure not only economically sound and defensible in the light of experience politically wise, there would be such a keen appreciation of their work as well as of the importance of the subject as to mand the approval and enthusiastic support of all men who have studied the subject. Given this condition and the Houswill certainly pass the measure, because by will certainly pass the measure, because by so doing they will have responded to the will of the people and laid down a policy founded upon experience and principle which will be worthy of a great national content in the fall of 150. contest in the fall of 1898. "Suppose, for the sake of argument, that such a bill passes the House, how do you

regard its chances in the Senate, with large free silver vote?" "The chance of the passage of such a

measure in the Senate would be far more hopeful than was the repeal of the Sherman act in 1893, and better, in my judgment, than was the passage of the tariff bill last June, for the reason that when such a measure is presented to the Amer ican people and properly explained it will appeal to their good sense and find its heartiest support in the south, where at present such support might seem most doubtful, for that section above all others is in favor of a system of credit currency. and there can be found the strongest advocates of its advantages. "I may say, in conclusion, that if, on the

other hand, the leadership of the republi-can party should be devoted to a futile effort to repeal the civil service law and take backward step looking toward political barbarism, and repress with all its power and prevent if possible any consideratio of the currency question the Fifty-sixth Congress will be largely democratic, not because the people believe that the leaders of that party can solve this all-important but as a rebuke of the republican party for having failed to courageously and patriotically do its duty.'

## WORK ON THE FLATS.

Col. Allen's Report of Operations fo October.

Col. Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the Potomac river improvements, reports that active operations in relaying and raising the seawall on the Washington channel front of the reclaimed area were cortinued during October. The amount of wall relaid was 475 linear feet, making a total of 4.775 linear feet of wall relaid The formation of embankments to retain the dredged material of the Virginia channel has been in progress on section one, with an average force of twenty-five laborers. In all 5,150 feet of embankment have been built to date. The pontoons an longing to the dredge arrived. dredge was caught in a storm on the 24th and driven ashore at Delaware Break-water. It is now being repaired at Lewes, Del. Dredging will begin as soon as it ar-

Del. Dreaging will begin as soon as it arrives.

The work to be done comprises the dredging of the Virginia channel, the raising of the remainder of the reclaimed area, the dreaging of the tidal reservoir, the completion of the sea wall in the reservoir and clong the Washington channel, the construction of the reservoir inict gates and the completion of the training dike on the right of the Virginia channel above the Long bridge.

Maryland Governor Would Like to Succeed Senator Gorman.

Incidentally He Gives His Views of Legislation Which is Expected of Next Assembly.

Special Distatch to the Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 13.-Goverror Lowndes in a discussion with The Star correspondent today said: "I am a cardidate for Senator Gorman's seat, although I do not propose to make a persor al fight for the honor. Should the general assembly elect me I shall appreciate the distinction, but I have not spoken to a single member in regard to the matter, and I shall keep my hands off. "There is much important legislation that

should be enacted at Annapolis this winter, and that interests me more than the disporal of the senatorship. For instance, the re-ascessment law reeds certain modifications. The election law should be bettered in a few details, and I am especially charter." The governor added that he was very

much interested in the election of the president of the state senate and the speaker of the house. The indications are that Senator Westcott of Kent county will be elected in the senate, and Mr. Charles R. Schirm of Baltimore city will be chosen

#### AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The President Sees Callers and Works

on His Message. President McKinley is trying to see as

many visitors as possible and at the same time go on with the work of preparing his annual message. The rooms set aside for visitors were well filled today, but the President had time only to see visitors of an official nature and those on special business who had made appointments.

Mr. C. J. Bell and Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard were the first visitors to confer with the President. They talked with the chief executive on the representation of the Dis-rict of Columbia at the Paris exposition of 1900.

Senator Carter of Montana talked over unfilled positions in his state and the am-bitions of various constituents.

Senator Elkins and Representative Dorr of West Virginia followed. Senator Elkins was with the President a long time, going over West Virginia affairs. Capt. Woodward of Charlestown wants to be a steamboat inspector, and his case was spoken of. It is understood that the President has It is understood that the President has announced to several congressmen that he will make no more appointments of officials who have to give bonds until Congress meets. There is no doubt that this is the President's intention. He wants to discuss with congressmen affairs in their states, feeling that he can preced with more care. feeling that he can proceed with more care after knowing their desires. National Committeemen Bowden of Vir-

giria and Lorg of Florida were visitors. It is thought that no action will be taken in Virginia affairs for some time. Matters are somewhat tangled in that state, and it is probable that the differences of opin-ion will be carried before the national committee before they get to the President. to learn something of its players in a visit paid him by the Knickerbocker team of New York, which plays here this afternoon.

Mr. Korn of the C. A. C. was with the New Yorkers.
The President hopes to complete his an-

nual message before the rush of congress-men to the city. He is taking up his mes-sage subject by subject. He is an expert dictating to fast stenographers his message is being prepared in this way. beginning a subject the President makes an abstract of what he wants to

## FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Gen. Breekinridge Favors the Creation of a Fund. One of the most important recommenda

tions in the annual report of General Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, is that a fund be created for the benefit of the widows and orphans of military men. There is now a stoppage against the soldier's pay to insure care for him in his old age, and it is suggested that if a similar reservation is made from the pay of persons hereafter appointed to the army the fund be increased by the addition of all the fines imposed upon commissioned officers by court-martial the relief measure would be sufficient.

The work of inspection during the year has shown the army to be in all of its de-partments generally in satisfactory condi-The new rifle is still defective some degree in the sights, and it has not been shown to be satisfactory in skirmish work as at long-distance shooting.

#### NEW COMMISSARY GENERAL. Col. William H. Bell Will Be Ap-

pointed. It was announced at the War Department that Col. William H. Bell will be appointed

ecmmissary general of subsistence of the army, vice Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, who will retire tomorrow by operation of law on account of age; also that First Lieut. J. Harry Duval of the 18th Infantry will be appointed caprain and assistant commissary of subsistence, to fill a vacancy in that grade, which will be caused by the advancement of Col. Bell.

The new commissery general was born a: Westchester, Pa., January 28, 1834, and was graduated from the Military Academy a July, 1558. Since the war he has ren-dered efficient services in different parts of the country, including Alaska, Califor aia, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohi Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado. 1 Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado. In March, 1897, he was transferred to this city as principal assistant to the co general, and has remained on that duty ever since. Lieut. Duval, who is transferred to the

commissary department with increased rank is a Washington boy, and several years ago was employed as an amanuensis in the Washington office of the Associated Press. In August, 1880, he enlisted as a private in the signal corps, and three years ater he was appointed second lieutenant of the 18th Infantry. He graduated at the infantry and cavalry school in 1889, and in the same year he was promoted first lieu-tenant. He is now on duty with his regi-ment at Fort Clark, Texas.

## CAPT. CARTER'S CASE.

Report of the Board of Inquiry Submitted to Gen. Wilson.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has received a report from Colonel Gillespie, president of the board of inquiry, in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, charged with irregularities in the conduct of the river and harbon works in Savannah harbor. General Wilson will indorse the papers to Secretary Alger in a few days.

Specie Payments in Haiti. Minister Powell, at Port-au-Prince, Haiti has notified Secretary Gage that Lazard Bros., the New York bankers, have loaned the Haltian government \$4,000,000 in gold at 9 per cent interest. The Haltian gov-ernment priocess to use the gold to redeem its paper currency.

# LOWNDES OUT FOR SENATE BOYCOTT IS ILLEGAL

Decision by United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Missouri.

WILL AFFECT ORGANIZED LABOR

Judge Caldwell Renders a Dissenting Opinion.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

ST. LOUIS, November 13.-An opinion handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals holds that the boycott is not a legal weapon.

The decision will be of interest to the labor organizations all over the country, inasmuch as it upholds the right of corporations to introduce their saving devices into their establishments. The case in question is that of the Oxley Stave Company of Kansas City, Kan., agt. J. S. Hoskins and twelve others. The defendants are all members of the Coopers' Union, No. 18, of Kansas City and the Trades' Assembly of the same place. Some of them were employed in the Oxley Stave Com-

#### History of the Case.

In January, 1896, the stave company placed in their plant a machine to hoop barrels. This angered the defendants, who after requesting the stave company to withdraw their machine and having their request refused caused a boycott to be en tered against them.

tered against them.

The stave company went to the United States district court and secured an injunction against the defendants restricting them from pushing the boycott. The defendants appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, which now affirms the decision of the lower.

Judges Sanborn and Thayer in doing so said that the defendant had no right to

said that the defendant had no right to form a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of its own rights to manage its own business. If such a thing was lawful, then a combination may be organized for the purpose of preventing the use of type string machines, presses, harvesters, thrasbett, and thousands of other useful inventions.

#### Judge Caldwell Dissents. Judge Caldwell dissents from his associ-

ates in a lengthy opinion in which he scores trusts. He says:

"All capital seeks to increase its power by combination and to that end assumes the form of corporations and trusts. Many of these combinations are on a gigantic scale. They are the employers of the great mass of the laborers. They are formed solely for pecuniary profit. They defy all social restraints that would have a tendency to lessen their dividends. What the stockholders want is more dividends, and the best manager is the man who will make them the largest.

them the larges "The struggle is constant between the la-porers, whose labor produces the dividend. and those who enjoy them. The manager is tempted to reduce wages to increase dividends, and the laborers resist the reducttion and demand living wages. Sometimes the struggle reaches the point of open rup-ture. When it does the only weapon of defense the laborer can appeal to is the

#### strike or the boycott, or both. Right to Strike and Boycott.

"These weapons they have an undoubted right to use so long as they use them in a peaceable and orderly manner. This is the only lawful limitation upon their use. That limitation is fundamental and must be observed. It was observed in the case at bar to its fullest extent. If these weapons are withheld from them, then, indeed, are they left naked to their enemies."

## WORK ON THE BRIDGES.

Col. Allen's Report of Operations for

Col. Allen, corps of engineers, reports that the making of test borings on the trial lines of survey of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac from the old observatory grounds to the Arlington estate has been continued throughout the entire month of October. Nineteen test borings have been made, the length of the borings in the bed of the river being 530 linear feet. It is expected to complete the borings this month. Similar progress is reported in the sur-

vey for a bridge across the Eastern branch in line with Massachusetts avenue ex-tended. Up to the 18th ultimo six borings had been made on the west side of the track of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The scow was then taken under the span in the trestle bridge of the railroad to the easterly side of the track and two bor-ings were made on the bridge line. The work was delayed, however, by wholy and stormy weather. Boring operations were completed by the end of October. The depth of the borings varied from 47.5 to 72.4 feet below low tide. It is expected that the maps, plans and estimates of the bridge will be completed during the pres-

Col. Allen also makes a brief report of recent operations for the repair of the Aqueduct bridge. The contractors have repaired the cofferdam around pier No. 4. The stairway and two fences along the sidewalk between piers 3 and 5 have been built and the interior cofferdam is practi-cally finished. Active operations at the cofferdam have been necessarily suspended on account of the weather. Col. Allen says he removal and reconstruction of the pier before freezing weather is impossible. The ends of the spans will therefore be lowered to their seats and will rest upon the masonry pier for the present.

## ADJOURNED TO THEIR HOTEL.

Seal Experts Continue to Discuss the Herds.

The Bering rea meeting was resumed at the State Department today. It was soon determined that the comparison of statistical information as to the seals could be carried on informally by the experts at their hote' as well as at the State Department. The experts thereupon temporarily adjourned to a parlor at their hotel, where the conference proceeded. At 5 p.m. the session at the State Department will be resumed.

The change of quarters led to many wild reports that the meeting had come to a summary close, and that an open rupture

The propositions before the experts are solely scientific, as to the number, habits and destruction of the seals. The diplomats will later begin to consider the larger subject of providing an adequate rem against the seal destruction. Miners Will Resume the Strike.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., November 13 .- The

niners here decided last night to resume the strike and remain out until the question of arbitration with the operators is settled. Six hundred men attended the meeting and the vote was unanimous. Fire in New York Clothing House.

NEW YORK, November 13 .- Fire in the six-story iron building at 394 Broadway. occupied by a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of men's apparel, caused damage to the amount of \$40,000.